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The syntax calls for less comment. Its brevity (eighty-four pages) is the result of concise statement of essentials, reference to parallel Latin and German constructions, and the omission of source references after the examples. Rarely is a treatment so disappointing as when *ὥς* with the participle is simply listed under circumstantial participles of cause and purpose.

Defects are rare: *πεν σ-τατος* for *πενέστατος* (59, 2, b, A); *βέβλαφα* for *βέβλαφα* (100, 4); 0 for '0 (197); *αἰτιω^s* for *αἰτιος* (165, 2); *φύξιμο-s* better *φύξιμο-s* (*φυγ-σιμο-s*) (136, 7); the stems are omitted from the paradigms of *-μι* verbs at 119. An awkward use of the semicolon sometimes (e. g., 162, 3) makes the Greek examples appear like a series of questions. Questions followed by translation sometimes receive the ? and sometimes do not (cf. 156, b and 162, 3). The book lacks a preface and table of contents.

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Nine Orations of Cicero. With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By ALBERT HARKNESS, JOHN C. KIRTLAND, and GEORGE A. WILLIAMS. New York: American Book Co., 1906. Pp. 544. \$1.25.

The orations presented in this edition are those against Catiline, those for the Manilian Law, the poet Archias, Marcellus, and Ligarius, and the Fourteenth *Philippic*.

Professor Harkness' previous editions of school classics have been found acceptable for so many years by so many teachers that the accurate scholarship of this new edition by him and his assistants may be assumed. The excellence of its mechanical execution is evident at a glance. The preface states that it is intended to be emphatically a student's edition, and it is therefore from this point of view that one should consider the special features to which the editor calls attention—namely, the introductory matter, the illustrations, and the annotation.

The introduction compares well with those of other editions in simplicity and attractiveness of style, and in clearness of presentation, but its seventy pages might profitably be shortened by the omission of much matter, interesting in itself and well presented, but of no special value for the high-school student; for instance, the page and a half on the *De natura deorum*, and the account of the method of filling vacancies in the College of Pontiffs.

The maps are adequate and clear, and the illustrations, on the whole, judiciously chosen, and not so numerous or far-fetched as to prove unduly distracting to the already distracted mind of the modern boy or girl. The views of the Forum, restored, and in its present state, Macarri's Denunciation of Catiline, and perhaps half a dozen other illustrations will be found interesting and helpful. On the other hand, the Medea on p. 166, and the Fortuna on p. 177, will not

help the student to realize the rapacity of Lucullus' army or the good fortune of Pompey.

The notes are scholarly and usually to the point. One fails to see why, in the many instances where the needed elucidation is given directly, a grammar reference follows which gives no additional information in return for the exertion of turning over additional leaves and the interruption of one's train of thought. One is sometimes tempted to ask whether this familiar and laborious process must be accepted as the best, or even as a good, method of acquiring a knowledge of Latin grammar.

It is doubtful whether the average student will make much use of the frequent references to preceding notes and passages; fairly certain that he will make no use of the occasional references to subsequent passages. The 168 pages of notes might well be shortened by the omission of many unimportant details; for instance, the subsequent careers of the two praetors who were sent to the Mulvian Bridge. Cicero's tribute to them as brave and patriotic men might seem sufficient.

The directions inserted at intervals for special study of definite grammatical or historical points will be appreciated by many teachers. On the whole it may be said of the notes that they have the great and rather unusual merit of being written for the student and not for the teacher.

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Greek Reader, Vol. II. Adapted, with English Notes, from von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff's *Griechisches Lesebuch*. By E. C. MARCHANT. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. \$0.50.

No fault can be found with the *Reader* on the score of its make-up, and little enough for errors of any kind. The selections, save the last, are probably the best that could be made. The last is doubtful. Hiero on the Vacuum has an interest, but hardly for students likely to use the *Reader*, namely, second- or third-year men. All the selections are intended to interest and instruct a student in matters not found in ordinary Greek readers. One selection is "classic," that from Aeschylus' *Persians*. The others are from Plutarch, Arrian, etc. At any rate no pupil who uses the book will, like the well-parasanged Greeks of Xenophon, see a dust-cloud arising toward evening when he begins to study.

The notes, like those in Part I, are apt, straight to the point, sharp. One feels that they are too much so at times, and, farther, the effort to be brief has resulted in the omission of notes that might well have been given. Mr. Marchant has subtracted from and added to the notes in the original, and, with the single fault mentioned, his adaptation meets the needs of English-speaking students. The criticism of Part I, because it had no vocabulary, again applies. A reader of this grade ought to have one. The smaller Liddell and Scott, to which Mr. Marchant refers, is not suitable at this stage, at least for American pupils.

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